r bury the yactt as compelling for e, her owner shall pay for all damages to compelled to touch a mark, boat or rany pen thy for such contact, variably give way for those by the

beputed same, the Regatta from the Committee on board at them for examination, the committee on board press, person person abal by placed by the Committee on board reased to make observations; and who, in the event of reastion being required, may be examined by the Committee of the Committee of

First Class, measuring over fifty tune, one man to every four time.

SECOND CLASS, measuring fifty tune and under, but over twenty five time, one man to every three and a balf tune.

Thirst Class, measuring twenty-five tune and under, one to every three tune.

18. No acceptance tune.

18. No acceptance on the Regarta shall have full power to decide all geneticors that may scale in the sailing of the Regarta, and also to distance all yachts which by their decision have violated any rule of the Club. There shall be no appeal from the decision of the Committee on the Regarta.

20. The prize shall not have been performed in eight hours by the winning boat, in case the distance shall have been performed in eight hours by the winning boat, in case the distance shall not have been performed in eight hours by the winning boat, the Regarta to be repeated the next day.

The prize punch-bowl, manufactured by Messrs. Tiffany & Co. of Broadway, is one of the most elegant pieces of

& Co. of Broadway, is one of the most elegant pieces of silver were we ever saw. The design was made by Mr.

Edward C. Moore, the designer of Messrs. Tiffany & Co. The bowl is surmounted with a knotted cable, forming a bold and massive border; the handles also are of cable running out of hawser holes, twining around and supporting an anchor of solid silver. The bowl stands on a foot rushes, around which are Tritons springing forward out of the sea, blowing their horns-the whole resting on a base of shell work. The body of the bowl is highly ornamented with shields and appropriate nautical embiens and devices—anchors, buoys, blocks, pennants, &c. Inclosed in the shield is a finely engraved view of the race between the yachts Maria and America before the latter sailed for The ladic which accompanies the bowl is in the same

taste, the handle being formed of a tiller, with cable twining around, and terminating with anchors, &c. The bowl is about two feet high, and will contain over four

This Regatta will be one of the grandest that has ever been got up in this country.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THEODORE PARKER ON THE ASPECTS OF THE TIMES.

1. THE LAW OF GOD AND THE STATUTES OF MEN. A Sermon preached June 18, 1854, by fittendoke Parker. Boston:

Sermon preached June 18, 1854, by PHEODORE PARKER, Boston:
B. B. Mussey & Co.
H. A. SERMON ON THE DANGERS WHICH THREATEN
THE RIGHTS OF MAN IN AMERICA, preached July 2,
1854, by Taecopost. PARKER, Boston: B. B. Mussey & Co.
Equally brave and vigilant, Theodore Parker suffers no speck of danger in the moral horizon to escape timely observation. Nor does he leave the public destitute of faithful warning. With no less energy than the old Puritanic preachers of New-England, and far more breadth of vision, he never fails to bring the passing events of the day to the touchstone of divine and everlasting law. Not claiming to pry into the secrets of futurity, his fine moral sense arms him with a certain prophetic insight, and inspires his words with an electric eloquence reminding one of the stern, fiery enthusiasm of ancient religious bards. Hence his comments on current political topics are matters of wide public interest, and awaken a curiosity such as is rarely called forth by the discourses of even our most celebrated pulpit orators. As chroniclers of the times, our readers will look to us for a report of the recent productions of Mr. Parker, which have been suggested by the

present aspect of public affairs. Our extracts will be confined to a few prominent passages taken from both the discourses named above. INFLUENCE OF THE PUBLIC CREED.

INFLUENCE OF THE PUBLIC CREED.

If a man does this, the public creed of the people or church may be a help to him, because while it embodies both the truths that men know and the errors which they likewise suppose to be true, he accepts from the creed what he deems true and rejects what he deems false. The false that he rejects harms him not; the true which he accepts is a blessing. But there is this trouble—the priest who has made, invented or imported the creed, claims jurisdiction over the minds of men and bids the philosopher "accept our creed." "No!" answers the philosopher, "I cannot; my reason forbids." "Then down with your creed." thunders the priest; "there is no truth above our creed. The priest and creed are not amenable to reason; reason is amenable to them!" What shall be done." Shall the philosopher submit and seem to believe! pher, "I cannot: my reason forbids." "Then down with your creed." thanders the priest; "there is no truth above our creed. The pricat and creed are not amenable to reason: reason is amenable to them!" What shall be done! Shall the philosopher submit and seem to believe, and lie? or shall he openly and unbesitatingly reject what seems false? Ask these prophets of the Old Testament what we shall do! ask Socrates, Anaxogoras, Paul, Luther, Jesus! ask the Puritans of England, the Hugueouts of France, the Covenanters of Sociland, which we shall do! whether we shall count human reason amenable to the priest, or the priest amenable to human reason. Sometimes a whole nation violates its mind and submits to the priest's creed. The many mainly give up thinking altogether—they can do! and have done it: the few think, but lie outwardly, pretending belief. Then there comes the intellectual death of the astion: the people affects of from new accessions of truth, and intellectually they die out. "Where there is no vision the people perish, says the Old Testament; and there is not a word in the Bible that is more true. Tear a rose-bush from the ground and suspend it in the air, will it live? Just as much will man's mind live when plucked away from contact with Truth. Do you want historic examples! Look at Mahometan countries compared with Christian. While the Koran was in advance of the Mahometans, there was a progress in the nations which accepted it. There arose great men. But now when men have lived up to the Koran, and are forbidden to think further, science dies out, all original literature disappears; there is no great spiritual growth. In the whole Mahometan world this day there is not a single man eminent for science or literature; not a great Mahometan orator, poet or statesman, among all the many millions of Mahometans on the round world. Look at a Catholic on comparison with a Protestant country. Compare the obds. In the Catholic countries the priest has laid himself down at the foot of the tree, and says, "Root int

DANGERS WHICH THREATEN AMERICA.

But the question now comes up, Is America to live or to die? If we live, what life shall it be? Shall we fall into the sepuichre of departed States—a new debauchee of the nations? Shall we live petrified to stone, a despotism many-headed, sitting—another sphinx—by the way-side of history, to scare young nations in their march and impede their progrees? Or shall we pursue the journey—a great, noble-hearted Commonwealth, a nation goesessing the continent, full of riches, full of justice, full of wisdom, full of piety and full of peace? It depends on ourselves. It is for America, for this generation of Americans, to say which of the three shall happen. No fate helds us up. Our character is our destiny.

I am not a fimid man; I am no excessive praiser of times passed by: I seldom take counsel of my fears, often of my bopes: but now I must say that since 76 our success was never so doubtful as at this time. England is in peril; the despots on the continent hate her free Parliament, which makes laws for the people—just laws; they hate her free speech, which tells every grievance at home or abroad; they hate her free soil, which offers a home to every calle, republican or despotic. England is in peril, for every tyrant hates her. Russia is in danger, for the two strongest powers of Christendom have just clasped hands and sworn an oath to fight against that great ma-DANGERS WHICH THREATEN AMERICA.

Rostarting or taking in water or bullest permitted within accounting to the East. Their armies threaten her two borns of the time named for starting, nor any crimming to dead eities, her sovereign deserts his capital her treasure is a Yachte on the Isrhourd tack must invariably give way to these.

A. Yachte on the Isrhourd tack must invariably give way to these.

Curried a thousand miles inward; the western fleets block rauding empire of the East. Their armies threaten her cities, her sovereign deserts his capital her treasure is carried a thousand miles inward; the western fleets block neither ports and eweep her navies from the sea. But Russia his no peril like ours, England has no danger so great as that which threatens us this day. In the durkiest periods of the American Revolution, when Washington semy, without binnkets, without costs, without shoes, field through the Jerseys, when they marked the ice of the Delaware, and left revolutionary tracks in frozen blood, we were not in such peril as to day. When Gen. Guge had the throat of Boston in his hand, and pertidiously disammed the people, we were not in such danger. Yes, when four hundred houses in yonder town went up in one prest cloud of smoke toward heaven, the liberties of America were not in such peril as they are to-day. Then we were called to fight with swords—and when that work was to be done, was America ever found wanting? Then our severestry was the other side of the sea and wicked statutes were enacted against us in Westmuster Hall. Now our enemy is at home; and something far costlier than swords is to be called into service.

THE HIGHER LAW AND THE STATUTE LAW. THE BRGHER LAW AND THE STATUTE LAW.

The moral vame of a statute is, that while it embodies justice it also represents the free conscience of the nation. Then also it is a monument of the nation's moral progress, showing how fir it has got on. It is linewise a base for future propriess, being a right rule for moral conduct. But when the statute only embodies injustice, and so violates the conscience, and is forced on men by bayonets, then its moral vatue is all gone, it is against the conscience. If the people consent to suffer it, it is because they are weak, and if they consent to obey it, it is because they are also wicked.

wicked.

When the foremost moral men make a statute in advance of the people, and then attempt to enforce that law against the consent of the majority of the people, it is an effort in the right direction and is educational; then I suppose the best men will try to execute the law, and will appeal to the best motives in the rest of men. But even here, if ever this is is attempted, it should always be done with the greatest caution, lest the leader should go too fast for his followers, undertaking to drag the nation instead of leading them. You may drag dead ozen, drive living oxen, but a nation is not to be dragged, not to be driven, even in the right direction. It is to be led. A grown father, six feet high, does not walk five miles the hour with his child two years old, if he does, he must drag his boy; if he wants to lead him he must go by slow and eareful steps, now and then taking him over the rough places in his arms. That must be done when the law-maker is very for in advance of the people; he must lead them gently to the right end.

But when a wicked statute is made by the hindmost men in morals, men far in the rear of the average of the people, and urging them in the wrong direction, when the statute offends the conscience of the people, and the rulers undertake by violence to enforce the statute, then it can be only mean men who will desire its execution, and they must appeal to the lowest motives which animate mean men, and will thus debase the people further and further.

The priest makes a creed against the mind of the people, and says, "There is no truth above my creed! Down with your reason! it asks terrible questions." So the Cathoke is always taught by authority. The priest does not aim to convince the reason; not at all! He says to the philosophers, "This is the doctrine of the church. It is a true doctrine, but you must believe it, not because it is true—you have no right to ask questions,—but because the church says so. "The tyrant makes a statute, and says, "There is no law above this." The When the foremost moral men make a statute in ad-

law? What does the Judge say? There is no Higher Law."

That is the doctrine which is taught to-day in almost every political newspaper in this country, Whig and Demeratic; and in many of the theological newspapers. But the theological newspapers do not teach it as a Principle and all at once; they teach it in detail, as a measure, telling us that this or that particular statute is to be observed, say conscience what it may. It is assumed that the legislator is not amenable to the rules of natural justice. He is only checked by the Constitution of the land, not the Constitution of the Universe.

checked by the Constitution of the land, not the Constitution of the Universe.

See how the principle once worked. Pharaoh made a
statute that all the new-born boys of Hebrew parentage
should be killed as soon as they were born. That was the
statute; and instructions were given to the nurses, "If it
be a son, then ye shall kill him." Did it become the
moral duty of Nurse Shiprah and Nurse Paah to drown
every new-born Hebrew baby in the River Nile? Was it
the moral duty of Amram and Jochesed to allow Moses to
be killed? It is only a legitimate ap-lication of the principle laid down by "the highest authorities" in America,
— what are called the highest, though I reckon them among
the lowest.

ciple haid down by "the highest althornies in Anaervas, —what are called the highest, though I reckon them among the lowest.

King Darius forbade prayer to any God or man except himself. Should the worshipers of Jehovah hold back their prayer to the Creator? Daniel was of rather a different opinion. A few years ago a minister of a "promittent church" in this city was told of another minister who had exhorted persons to disobey the Fugitive Slave bill, because it was contrary to the Law of God and the principles of Right. "What do you think of it!" said the questioner, who was a woman, to the Doctor of Divinity. "Very bad," replied be, "this minister ought to keep the statue, and he should not advise man to disobey it." But, said the good woman, "Daniel, we are told, when the law was otherwise, prayed to the Lord? prayed right out loud three times a day, with his window wide open? Did he do right or wrong? Would not you have done the same? The minister said, "If I had lived in those times,—I think, I should—have shat my wandow." There was no Higher Law?

King Herod ordered all the young children in Bethlehem to be slain. Was it right for the magistrates to execute the order? for the Justices of the Peace to kill the babies? for the fathers and mothers to do nothing against the massacre of those innocents? The person who wrote the account of it seems to have been of rather a different opinion.

King Henry the Eighth of England ordered that no

Henry the Eighth of England ordered that no King Henry the Eighth of England ordered that no man should read the English Bible. Reading the Bible in the kingdom was made a felony,—punishable with death, without benefit of clergy. Was it the duty of Dr. Franklin's humble fathers to refuse to read their Bibles! They did read them, and your fathers and mane also, I trust. King Pharach. Darius, Herod, Henry the Eighth, could not make a wrong thing right. If a mechanic puts his wheel on the upper side of the dam, do you suppose the Merrimack is going to run up into New-Hamshire to turn his mill? Just as soon as the great God will undo his own moral work to accommodate a foolish and wicked legislator.

Mr. Parker enumerates the sources of danger as follows: 1. There comes the danger from our exclusive devotion to Riches. 2. The danger from the Roman Catholic Church, established in the midst of us. 3. The danger from the idea that there is no higher law above the statutes which men make. 4. The danger from the institution of Slavery, which is based on that atheistic idea last named.

After descanting at length on the e respective perils to the Commonwealth, the preacher brings his discourse to a close with the following characteristic in-

terrogatories and appeals:

Well, is this to be the end? Was it for this the Pilgrims came over the sea? Does Forefathers Rock assent to it? Was it for this that the New-England clergy prayed, and their prayers became the law of the land for a hundred years? Was it for this that cotton planted in Boston a little branch of the Lord's vine, and Roger Williams and Higginson—he still lives in an undegenerate son—did the same in the city which they called of peace, Salem? Was it for this that Eliot carried the Gospel to the Indians? that Channey and Edwards and Hopkins and Mayhew and Channing and Ware labored and prayed? for this that our fathers fought—the Adamses, Washington, Hancock? for this that there was an eight-years war, and a thousand battle fields? for this the little monuments at Acton, Concord, Lexington, West Cambridge, Danvers, and the great one over there on the spot which our father's blood made so red? Shall America become Asia Minor? New-England, Italy? Besten such as Athens—dead and rotten? Yes! if we do not mend and speedily mend. Ten years more, and the Liberty of America is all gone. We shall fall—the laugh, the by-word, the proverb, the acorn, the mock of the nations, who shall cry against us. Hell from beneath shall be moved to meet us at our coming, and in derision shall it welcome us.

The heir of all the ages, and the youngest bern of time."

We shall lie down with the unrequirant prodigals of old time company to the provers and shame. terrogatories and appeals:

derision shall it welcome us:

"The heir of all the ages, and the youngest born of time."

We shall lie down with the unrepeatant prodigals of old time, damned to everlasting infairsy and shame!

Would you have it so? Shall it be?

To-day, America is a debauched young man, of good blood, fortune, and family, but the companion of gamesters and brawlers; recking with wine; wasting his substance in rictous living; in the lap of harlots squandering the life which his mother gave him. Shall he return?

Shall America thus die? I look to the past—Asia, Africa, Europe, and they answer, "Yes!" Where is the Hebrew Commonwealth; the Roman Republic, where is liberal Greece,—Athens and many a far-famed Ionian town; where are the Commonwealths of Mediaval Italy; the Teutomic free cities—German, Dutch, or Swiss! They have all perished. Not one of them is left. Parian Statues of Liberty, sorely mutilated, still remain; but the Parian rock whence Liberty once hewed her sculptures out—it is all gone. Shall America thus perish! Greece and Italy both answer "Yes!" I question the list fifty years of American history, and it says, "Yes." I look to the American pulpit, I ask the five million Sunday School scholars, and they say "Yes." I sak the Federal Court, the Democratic party, and the Whig, and the answer is still the same.

But I close my eyes on the eleven past missteps we have

still the same.

But I close my eyes on the eleven past missteps we have But I close my eyes on the eleven past missteps we have taken for Slavery; on that seven-fold claudestine corruption, I forget the Whig party. I forget the present Administration: I forget the Judges of the Courts: I remember the few noblest men that there are in society, church and state: I remember the grave of my father, the lessons of my mother's life. I look to the spirit of this age; it is the nineteenth century, not the ninth. I look to the history of the Anglo-Saxons in America, and the history of mankind: I remember the story and the song of Italian and German patriots: I recall he dear words of those great minded Greeks—Ionian, Dorian, Ætolian; I remember the Romans who spoke and eang and fought for truth and right; I recollect those old Hobrew prephets, earth's nobler sons, poets and saints: I call to mind the greatest, noblest, purest acul that ever blossomed in this dusty world, and I lasy "No!" Truth shall triumph, Justice shall be law 'And if America fail, though she is one-fortieth of God's family, and it is a great less, there are other actions be-

bind us; our trath shall not perish, even if we go down.

But we shall not fail!

I look into your eves—young men and women thousands of you, and men and women far enough from youth? I look into the eyes of fifty thousand other men and women, whem, in the lest eight months. I have spoken to face to feet, and they say, "No! America shall not fail!

I remainbut the women, who were never found faithless when a secrifice was to be offered to great principles. I look up to my God, and I look into my own heart, and I say. We shall not fail! We shall not fail!

This, at my side, it is the willow it is the symbol of weeping—but its inves are decideous, the arimmn wind will strew them on the ground; and becauth, here is a perennial plant; it is green all the year through. When this willow branch is leafless, the other is green with nope, and its hads are in its borom; its buds will blossom. So it is with America.

with America.
Did our fathers live 'Are we dead' Even in our ashes live their hely fires' Boston only sleeps: one day she will wake! Massachusetts will sir negarit. New-England will rise and walk 'the vanished North will be found once more, queenly and majestic! Then it will be seen that Slavery is weak and powerless in itself only a phantom of the majes.

Slavery is weak and poweriess in itself only a phantom of the night.

Slavery is a "finality," is it! There shall be no "agitation"—not the least—shall there! There is a Hispanicia in the South, and the South knows it. She sits on a poweder-magazine, and then plays with fire, while Humanity shoots rockets all over the world. To mutilate, to torture, to burn to death revolted Africans whom outrage has stung to crime—that is only to light the torches of San Domingo. This Black Bondage will be Red Friedom, one day, nay. Lust Vengeance, redder yet. I would not wait till that Plood comes and devours all.

When the North stands up, manfully, united, we can tear down Slavery in a single twoive-month, and when we do unite, it must not be only to destroy Slavery in the Territories, but to uproof every fragment of Slavery throughout this whole wide land. Then leanness will depart from our souls, then the blessing of God will come upon us; we shall have a Commonwealth based on rightcourses, which is the strength of any people, and shall stand longer than Egypt—National Fidelity to God our age-outlasting Pyramid.

How feeble seems a single nation; how powerless a solitary man! But one of a family of forty, we can do much. How much is Italy, Rome, Greece, Palestine, Egypt to the world? The solitary man—a Luther, a Pani, a Jesus—he outweighs millions of coward souls! Each one of you take heed that the Republic receive no harm!

HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT OF EPIDEMIC CHOLERA By E. F. Jostin, M. D. 12mo nr. 342

By E. F. Jostin, M. D. 12mo pp. 252. William Radio.

Two previous editions of this work attest the favorable reception accorded to it by the public. In the present enlarged edition, a great amount of practical matter has been added, including a chapter of illustrative cases in 1849 and subsequent years to the present month. It has carelessness rather than guilty design. been the aim of the author to prepare for the use of practitioners, and for intelligent non-professional readers as well. a comprehensive treatise, so full and systematic as to enable them to find with facility the remedy for every curable case of the disease, of which it treats. According to the Homeopathic theory, large doses are not required to cure any disease whatever. Attenuation is essential to the full development of medicinal power, and in some cases this is not manifested at all, until the substance has been ren-dered extremely dilute. An attempt is made in this work to present the proof from experiment of the efficacy of attenuated medicine in the treatment of cholers. Dr. Josim maintains that the great success of European physicians in the treatment of the Asiatic cholera of 1832, and of many American physicians in 1849 was due to the use of attenuated medicines, as well as to the law of similitude which regulated their administration.

The following table of hygenic rules, important to be observed during the prevalence of cholera, is recommended by its common sense, apart from any medical theory:

lst. Use warm clothing, and in cool or changeable weather, flannel: but put a cotton or silk garment under it, unless you have been accustomed to flannel next the 2d. Avoid taking cold or becoming chilled.

2d. Avoid taking cold or becoming chilled.

2d. Use no cold nor bot nor even tepid baths; but use cool baths, those which feel like a summer breeze, or sponge the body with water of such a temperature. This, with different individuals and different modes of using the water, may range from 75° to 80° Fahrcaheit.

4th. Remain in the water not longer than a minute, and wash and wipe yourself dry as soon as possible; and if in the least chilly, put on extra clothing. Use this ablution once a week, or twice in summer, and wash the feet and other more sweaty parts of the body daily.

5th. Endeavor to encourage good temper, hope and cheerfulness, in yourself and others.

5th. Use moderate and even active exercise, but avoid great fatigue.

oth. Use moderate and even active exercise, but avoid great fatigue.

7th. Avoid all kinds of fasting, when there is appetite. sth. Let the diet consist partly of animal food, and partly of good bread or some other preparation of wheat flour. Use a good preportion of fresh beef, mutton, venison, or fowls, and if it agrees with the stomach, soup made of one of these meats. Fish, eggs, good milk, butter, sugar and melasses, are not hurtful to persons in general, when used in moderation, and with a due proportion daily of some of the meats above mentioned.

3th. Avoid all indigestible food, everything which you have found to oppress your stomach, whether it be cabbage, turnip, or other succulent vegetables, and especially fibrous vegetables and fibrous fruits, as some kinds of radishes and pineapples, also fresh bread, rich pastry, old or toasted cheese, meat too fatty, veal or other young meats, sausages, pork, geese, lobsters, shell-fish, cels or other fish which have not both fine and scales. The articles enumerated in this paragraph are of doubtful character for most dyspeptics at all times, and for most persons when cholera prevails.

10th. Eat with moderation: take care not to overload

prevails.

10th. Eat with moderation: take care not to overload

12th. Avoid, as far as possible, all alcoholic drinks, whether distilled or fermented, but especially the former.

Use neither coffee nor green tea.

14th. Keep your room properly ventilated, but in such a manner as not to expose yourself to currents of air when sitting still.

13th. De not continue long in small rooms that are

ment of an attack, is thus described by Dr. Joslin:

When there is a decided attack of cholera, we resort for the first hour, or a longer or shorter time according to cir-cumstances, to a treatment for which, as well as for all the nost successful modes of preventing and curing this dis-ase, the world is indebted to Hahnemann.

most successful modes of preventing and caring this discese, the world is indebted to Hahnemann.

Whatever may be the form of the attack, give one drop
of the tincture of camphor, dropped on a lump of sugar,
and then dissolved in a tablespoonful of cold water. Repeat this every five minutes, until there is a decided mitigation of the symptoms. This will usually be after five or
six doces. One sign of its good effect is perspiration. In
proportion as the symptoms yield, let the doses be at longer
intervals, as an hour, two hours, twelve and even twentyfour hours. For these later doces, the third attenuation
would probably be preferable. If the disease is taken in
time, ten or twelve doses of the tineture are ordinarily
sufficient. If the stomach will not retain the camphor,
even in ice-water, then give, before and after it, a bit of
ice as large as a filbert; or reduce the dose to one-quarter
of a drop, if necessary. In order to commence immedistely, the first dose may be a drop on a lump of sugar;
but as soon as there is time, dissolve it as hereafter directed. The patient should continue in bed and be covered, for

The patient should continue in bed and be covered, for many hours, as exertion and check of the perspiration excited by the camphor, would both at first tend to prevent improvement, and afterward to occasion relapse, even after the cure had considerably advanced.

In the preparation of this spirits of camphor, Hahnemann recommended the proportion of one oz. of solid camphor (the gum as it is called) to twelve of alcohol. Dr. Quie used the proportion of one to six. The usual tincture of the shops is suitable. The method which is most convexient and useful, and one which I have employed in many cases of severe cholera, is to put twelve drops of camphorated spirits in a tablespoonful of sugar, and dissolve it in twelve tablespoonful of this mixture every five minutes till relief is obtained. Where there is great difficulty in retaining fluids on the stomach, let the medicine be so dissolved that a teaspoonful shall be a dose. If the water were not rendered viscid by sugar, much of the camphor would rise to the surface, and if the spirits were drepped into water first, the camphor would be precipitated at the surface.

Families should be provided with the camphor, and in case of attack administer it immediately before the arrival of the physician, who will judge whether it is to be continued. In some cases of severe spasms, it might perhaps be admissible to give the examphor every third minute, till there was some mitigation. But the advantages of the camphor treatment cannot be secured by allopathic doses, whether at short or long intervals. In the former case, the medicinal action would become enhanced in both cases, the stomach would be irritated. If one ignorantly attempts to correct the last effect by combining opinin or laudantum with the camphor, he, in a great measure, destroys the efficacy of the latter, besides doing

norantly attempts to correct the last effect by combining opinm or laudanum with the camphor, he, in a great measure, destroys the efficacy of the latter, besides doing direct and positive injury by the opiate.

There is abundant testimony to the efficacy of the pure camphor treatment (by small doses) from all parts of Eu-

The directions laid down in this volume for the genera

management of a cholera patient, may be of service to some of our readers: some of our readers:

1. Apply no camphor externally, and use no external applications of any kind.

2. Give no drinks but cold water, unless the patient prefers warm toast water, which is the case in but very few

instances.

3. Ice water may be taken as frequently as the patient desires it. It is useful for extreme thirst, cramps, colic. desires it. It is useful for extreme thirst, cramps, colic. vomiting and cold skin.

4. The food should consist of unities or chicken broth,

The patient should lie in bed, with comfortable cov-

eriogs.

6. If the weather is cool, there should be a good fire, which will allow the windows to be kept open for ventula-

which will allow the windows to be kept open for ventuation.

7. The patient should not, however, he exposed to cold
air. If compelled to rise, he should be covered, and the
windows closed.

7. He should rise no offerer, and move no more, than
recessory as motion is bartful. He should, if practicable, he privided with a best pan, instead of being compelled to rise.

8. No glass or spoon which has been used for one medicine, should be used for another, until it has been rinsed
with clean but water, without soap, then, while hot,
wiped dry with a clean towel, and allowed to stand till
coal and thus become more perfectly dried by its own
heat. Or when convenient, it should be washed with hot
water, and wiped, then heated near a fire, and again
allowed to coal before being used for another medicine.

APPLICATION OF EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE. - The Ne

The telegraph on Friday announced the sudden death of the amiable daughter of ex-President Fillmore, and to-day we hear the news of the death by cholera of his brother. Charles Fillmore, at St. Paul. Minnesota. About a mouth ago we were coming down the Mississippi on the Golden Era, in company with President Fillmore and his daughter, when we were met by an upward bound boat having Charles Fillmore on board, and the two boats rounded to, for the purpose of allowing the brothers to meet for a moment. The interview was probably their last. Within a few weeks the daughter and brother are gone—both stricken down within a few hours from each other of the same disease, though hundreds of miles apart. Then they were in perfect health and enjoying to its fulless extent the pleasures of a magnificent excursion, now they both sleep in the tomb, and their father and brother is left to mourn almost along the loss which can never be replaced.

THE LATE HOMICIDE IN WILLIAM-ST .-CORONER'S INQUEST.

Corener Hilton yesterday held an inquest at the New-York Hospital upon the body of Caroline Ruff, a German girl 13 years of age, who was fatally shot at No. 178 William-st., a junk-shop, on Saturday afternoon, by a pistol in the hands of John Fischer, a workman in the shop. Considerable evidence was taken, most of which went to show that the fatal occurrence was the result of criminal

show that the fatal occurrence was the result of criminal careleseness rather than guilty design.

John Steigerwold, a fellow-workman of the prisoner, testified that at 4 o clock on Saturday afternoon, while both were at work in the shop, the prisoner came across a pistol while reaching for some paper on a shelf, and in sport snapped it at him several times, both supposing it to be unloaded; the deceased was et this time in the yard, and the prisoner, observing her stooping down with her back toward us, said, "I will see if I can find a cap for "the pistol and I will frighten her." he then searched for and found a percussion cap, which he placed upon the pistol and then fired it at her; she screamed and fell to the pavement: I heard the acream, and asked Fischer what he had done; he replied "Oh, my God." I "have shot the girl—the pistol was loaded; he afterward berged me to be quiet, and said he would say that the pistol fell from his hand and went off. Witness further stated that the prisoner, himself and the deceased were on the most friendly terms. The proprietor of the shop, who was absent at the time, testified before the Coroner that he had left the pistol loaded on a shelf on Saturday morning; that as he was about putting it into his deak a customer came in and he left it, and soon afterward went out, forgetting to place it in his deak. The witness also testified to the good feeling existing between the prisoner and deceased.

The medical testimony showed that the wound was the

The medical testimony showed that the wound was the cause of death, and the Jury rendered the following verliet: That Caroline Ruff came to her death from a ball fired from a pistol in the hands of John Fisher, on July 29, 1854, at No. 178 William-st. Further, we strongly censure John Stratton for carclessly leaving so danger-"ous a weapon about his place." On the rendition of the verdict the prisoner was committed, but will be admitted to bail in \$1,000. Steigerwold was detained as a

PROBABLE MURDER.

Policeman McCabe, of the First Ward, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning discovered a man named Michael Coyn, lying senseless, with his skell dreadfully fractured, upon per No. 14, North River, and caused him to be conveyed to the New-York Hospital. The officer then took measures to discover the party who had inflicted the injury, and seen ascertained that an Irishman, named John Cochran, was probably the man. He accordingly arrested Cochran, who denied at first any participation in the mat-ter, but afterward confessed to knocking down the in-jured man with a club, but said he did it in order to protect a friend who was being assailed by Coyn. The outrage was committed at 1 o'clock in the morning, and the injured man remained until 6 o'clock before the Police discovered him. Cochran was taken before Justice Bogart and committed to prison. Several persons were arrested and detained as witnesses.

MUSICAL.

The Opera of Massaniello at Castle Garden last night drew a fine, brilliant house. This masterpiece of characteristic music does so much for the singers that merely the stomach with food of any kind.

11th. Masticate the food thoroughly. If possible, observe regular and early hours for eating and siesping. Avoid late suppers: but if compelled to defer the evening neal till a late hour, eat sparingly.

12th. Drink water, cocoa, pure, unspiced chocolate toest-water, barley-water, or weak black tea. meaning in the "Know-Nothing" political allusions which permeate their sentiment. The barcarole, for example with its "Take heed, whisper low," can be given with Shaksperean force, when the singer is up to his work.

There is always the virtue of proportion to be looked for in all art. The painter and sculptor require no interpreter crowded with people.

10th. If practicable, avoid sleeping in basements, or with many persons in the same room.

The domestic treatment of cholera, at the commence
The domestic treatment of cholera, at the commencebut the public generally lay the blame on the master and not on the man. The overture of Massanicilo is an inspiration. It has, of course, certain orchestral proportio at the outset, indeed, these exist. There is the hurricanelike shrick of a chromatic passage, where "the proper study of mankind, man," causes the composer to detail his orchestra in a suggestive manner, in the stringed instruments especially. These, however, are lost in the ponderous iterations of the brass instruments, which mark chords at the same time. So in the well-known air in the allegro, the pulsatile instruments overpower the molody: and the finale is little else than the noise of side drus All these extra resources may suit an orchestra of over a hundred, but will not answer for one on the modest side of forty. They may be used in the latter case, but their strength requires dilution. Why is not this obvious canon of criticism attended to ?

Madame Maretzek sang her solo fairly, and was duly applanded. The Fenella of Mile. Leeder was a pretty good bit of pantomime. The chorus went, for the most part, smoothly. The barcarole—the best ever written, or ever to be written, so full of national truth and dra matic beauty-was tamely given by Beraldi; in fact, he does not comprehend the music or the situation. They afford, at least, very fine scope for an actor's talent, and ought to be studied by him, at least to be endurable. The heroic duet which followed with Graziani was encored. That is to say, in accordance with the cuts which are made thoughout the Italian version of opera, the repetition of the duet-air in D is cut cut, and the piece ends with the central cadence. The effect is good and complete and not being too long, admits of a cut, and thus allows an encore, which was right heartily given by the large auditory. The effect of two such fine voices as the tenor and bars, executing popular thirds in melody, and roused by the muscular energy of a march-like movement, is irresistible with an audience.

The opera was successful; and if anything can fill the

house during a run in these hot and cholera times, it will.

CITY ITEMS.

MELROSE HOSE COMPANY .- At a meeting held recently in Melrose, to form a Hose Company, Fred. Denny was elected Foreman; Peter McKine, Assistant; and Nicholas Kilson, Secretary.

Accident to a Diver .- While Mesers. Pratt & Co. were proceeding as usual on Tuesday last, with their experiments upon the sunken wreck of the British frigate Hussar, the connection of the air-pump with the diver gave way. In an instant six pair of strong arms drew up the diver, but in taking off his armor he was found to be in a sad condition. Medical aid was procured and he is

last the youngest son of Dr. Achilli died suddenly of diarrhea, in Morrisania. We are assured that Mesers. Starr & Co. of Baltimore

bad nothing whatever to do with the building of the gas-house which fell on Saturday.

THE STATISHTER OF THE DOGS,-It is reported that tearly 2,000 dogs have been slaughtered at the public pound since the Mayor s edict went forth on the 26th ult. and that nearly an equal number have been redeemed alive by their owners. Over \$2,090 have been paid to the dogcatchers. The war against unmuzzled dogs will be con-tinued until the 1st of September.

NEW APPOINTMENT IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE. -It is said that Mr. Henry D. Johnson, formerly Deputy Register, has been appointed an Inspector of Customs at this port.

PERSONATING A POLICEMAN .- A young man named John Murphy was yesterday arrested for personating a Police Officer and obtaining money by false pretences. It seems that on Sunday he walked into the clothing-store of E. Benson, corner of Washington and Cedar-sts., and represented that he was Capt. Hopkins of the Third Ward Police. He also demanded \$5 of Benson as a fine for keeping his store open on Sunday, but this amount being denied, he offered to take \$2 50, and finally compromised for 3 shillings and a pair of suspenders. This was given him and he then gave Benson a receipt and a permit to keep his store open on Sundays as long as he pleased. He small-pex, were brought ashore yesterday to the Merine was held to bail to answer the charge.

FATAL RAILROAD OCCURRENCE .- A man named Owen Ryan, who is said to have been injured recently on the Harlem Railroad, died yesterday at the New-York Hos-pitel. He was a native of Ireland, 30 years of age. The full particulars will probably transpire upon the holding of an inquest upon the body, which will take place to-day

PERSONAL -Among the arrivals at the different hotels

PERSONAL.—Among the arrivals at the different hotels we notice the following:

AT THE TAYING HOUND. S. Johnson. Editor of The Gazette, Wilmington Del. Win. Bross Editor of The Free Press. Chicago. Ill. Hen. C. L. Wand, Pa. Francisco Sanz Rico, Mexico, Wallen, St. John. New Cricans. Major Jan. McMullen, San Francisco Col. Herry Santord. Phinadelphia, M. G. Seymour, Clincipanti, D. Richerdsen. Texas. John P. Howard, Burlington, Hon. P. C. Ward, Synthen Co., N. Y. At THE ASTON.—Jodger Stryker, Rome; H. Ames, Conn.; C. Roe, Cincinnati, Gen. Sneat, Illinois, F. H. Warren, Washington, O. H. Pierson, California, J. B. Morgan, Va.; Z. H. Benton, Pa. J. H. Stockton, do., W. Goodman, Mass.

At the Mutracrettary Horst.—The Hon. Win. Willis, Maine; W. T. Asson, Philadelphia, Lient, L. Gibbons, U. S. N.; Col. G. W. Kinzer, San Francisco, O. H. Irish, Philadelphia, Col. W. V. Barkalow, Chni; S. McClailes, Virginia; the Hon. C. L. McAlpin, St. Johns; A. Rawson, Lonieville; A. G. Scales Cieveland, and the others.

At the St. Nichelas. The Hon. E. Corning, Albany, Dr. E. O. Lewis, Philadelphia; Dr. P. Smith, California; H. Kidd, Rachester, Col. E. F. Shelton, Memphis; M.) Garmett, U. S. A.; Cape, Ryder, Almor, C. B. Miller, Newburgh; M. D. E. Osma, Baltimore, Dr. Laseile, Philadelphia; J. H. Wyman, Baltimore, J. C. Backus, Baltimore, W. C. Wen, New-Orleans: Major Gould, Texas.

Peace and Supervisors of Cortland Township, as a precaution against cholera, have ordered the removal of all unclean and offensive matter within their jurisdiction.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE .- Anthony Minea, a Portuguese sailor, was yesterday arrested by Policeman Bartley of the Fourth Ward, charged with assaulting John Le cordi, also a sailor, boarding at No. 105 Cherry-st., and stabbling him with a knife. He was committed by Justice

DROWNING.—On Friday last, as a little girl named Gilbert was playing near a well, in Peckskill, she fell in and was downed.

Sarrow Escape From Drowning. Yesterday after-tion, at 6 o clock, when the steamboat George Washing-ton arrived from Albany, at the dock foot of Jay-st., two ladies fell overboard, in consequence of one end of the gang-slank having slipped off the dock. The husband of one of them jumped in and rescued his wife: the other was rescued by a backman named Jerry Sullivan and Officer McKinney, of the Chief's Office.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY .- Adam Schwab, a Gor man, was yesterday arrested charged with stealing \$69, the property of John Doscher of No. 136 Greenwich-st. Doscher, it appears, was counting his money at a table, when the accused, as is alleged, grabbed up a package of it and ran off. He was held to bail by Justice Bogart in \$500 to answer the charge.

[Advertisement.]
Elegant French and India WEDDING and VISITING

The great Anti-Periodic Pill, or DESHLER'S New Care for Fever and Ague, is sold by Mrs. HAVES, No. 175 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

AUBURN POWER LOOM THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS, (CARHART & NVR. Manufacturers.) in new and desira-ble styles, and every way worthy the attention of the Trade. Agent for selling the goods.

Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl, opposite William st., N.Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC.—No larger

THE BEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT,—Mr. J. R. SCOTT, Mr. H. F. DALY, Mr. H. HOWARD, G. L. FOX, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Mis. W. G. JONES, Mise A. HATHAWAY and the full strength of the Company appear at the NATIONAL THEATER to night in the following pieces: "Nick of the Woods;" "Taming a Testar, and "Plet and Personation," with Dancing, &c., by Mr. JOHN DIAMOND, R. W. SMITH, &c.

THE NEW AND TASTELESS CURE for FEVER AND CE, DESRUER'S ANYI-PERIODIC PILLS, sold by JAS ner Front st. and Montague place, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

DEATHS .- According to the weekly return, ending July 29, 257 deaths have taken place. Of these 129 were males, 128 females; adults, 127; children, 130. There were 92 deaths from cholera, 34 from cholera infantum, 12 from diarrhea, 8 from dysentery, and 8 from consumption.

The Board of Supervisors sat yesterday at the County Jail pursuant to adjournment, but no business was tran-sacted for although a quorum were present it appeared that due notification had not been given to all the mem-bers. It was therefore resolved to adjourn till 3 o clock

Gameling.—A man of the name of Michael Mahan was arrested yesterday by Officer Charles Curran, of the Second District, charged with gambling and assault and

DROWNED.—A man whose name has not yet been ascertained, was yesterday found in the river at the foot of Hudson-av. The body seems to have been in the water many days.

Haritual Drenkenness.—A man of the name of John Luterel, was yesterday arrested by Officer Boyd of the Frst District, for habitual intoxication. KEEPING HOGS.—A man named Thos. Creagh, was arrested by Officer Holbook for keeping swine.

A HOPEFUL HUSBAND.—A man named John Laiden was arrested on a warrant by Officer Carey of Third District for threatening to ahandon his wife and children.

CONDUCTOR AT FAULT .- A boy named Patrick Leavy who was vesterday a passenger in car No. 30 in Fulton-av., told the conductor to stop, as he wished to get out for the purpose of seeing a person who had passed by. The conductor would not stop; the boy then jumped off, but fell and broke his arm and cut his head severely. Officer Dawson took the lad in charge.

WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS.

CHOLERA HOSPITAL, -The Public School-House in 10th st. north of Ainshe-at. has been fitted up for a Cholera Hospital by the Board of Health. It was opened yester-day, and one patient was received.

BURGLARY.—During Sunday night the factory of Mr. Simmons, in Kent-av., Brooklyn, near South lith-st. in this city, was broken open, and 75 pigs of copper, worth \$450, were stolen. It is supposed to have been taken to New-York in a boat.

THE SUNDAY LAW.—Yesterday Mayor Wall issued some twenty warrants for the arrest of hotel and porter-house keepers, charged with violating the Sunday law by keeping open house.

The Board of Finance transacted no business last even ing, in consequence of a quorum not being present, ourned to this evening.

The Common Council meet this evening, when they will adjourn to the first of September.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS. FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE

RAILEGAD.—Sunday morning about 9 o'clock, a girl named Ann Finch, 12 years of age, daughter of Isaac Finch, was run over by the night express train on the Erie road, one-fourth of a mile east of Ramsay's station, DEATH OF A SON OF DR. ACHILLI.-On Wednesday and instantly killed. In consequence of a curve she was not discovered by the engineer until the train was nearly upon her. The cars were stopped and the remains were gathered up and placed in charge of the grandfather of the child.

INTRODUCTION OF WATER—COMMISSIONERS' AND EXCINER'S REPORTS.—The infreduction of water into Jersey City may be expected within a very few days. The
works are completed, the force-pamp is in operation, the
pipes are full, and the works will soon be in operation, the
pipes are full, and the works will soon be in operation,
at the last regular meeting of the Common Council the
Beard of Water Commissioners and the Chief Engineer
made their semi-annual reports up to the first day of July
inst. Their entire cost will but strike exceed the eshmate made at the outset. The celebration of the introduction of water will probably take place about the ist
of September. The Water Commissioners will now proced to construct sewers according to the plan of aswerage
adopted last winter, which it will require several years to
carry out.

STATEN ISLAND ITEMS.

Squire Frein, who resides in the neighborhood of Rocky Hollow, has started for Albany on some mission in con-

The ship George, from Bremen, out 57 days, and bound to Baltimore, being run short of water, has anchored in Hospital. It is designed, also, to land some of the other passengers.

Yellow fever, as the Health Officer is informed, has broken out to a great extent among the American shipping in the unhealthy ports of the West Indies. A vessel from Matanzas, the B. Aymar, which sailed from this port, put into Mobile, the captain having died on the voyage of yel low fever, and the crew being all laid up sick.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge Inguissons.

The Court was opened this forenoon at Chambers. A number of recognizances were called and forfeited: No other business being ready, the Court adjourned.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE-Before Com'r. STILLWILL

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—Before Com'r. STILLWILL.

GHARGE OF OPENING A LETTER.

A young German woman, named Anna Koch, made a complaint this forenoon against a man living in the family of Mr. C. M. Parker, Fifteenth-st., whom she charges with having received from the Post Office carrier, at the door, a letter to her direction, and before giving it to her breaking open the seal and reading the contents, with a view to prying into her business relations. A warrant was issued.

MARINE COURT.

John Walmsley set, the listlem Railroad Company.

This case was tried some time since and noticed. The plaintiff was crossing the railroad track on Fourth-av., at Twenty-eighth-at., in November last, when the cork of one of the horse's shoes caught and became jammed in the rails, throwing the horse down, and permanently injuring the hoof. Suit was brought to recover \$200, the value of the horse, on the ground that the railroad at that point was out of order, which caused the difficulty. In defense, it was denied that the rail was in bad order, but the contrary was shown. The Judge held, according to the general rule, that the Company were not liable in such a case, except for negligence. Judgment for defendant.

MARRIED.

DENISON—ATKINS—At Handiton, N. Y., July 24, Mr. J. De-lancey Denison, of The Democratic Refector, and Mass Miranda, dangiter of C. D. Akkins, Esp.

MEAD—JACKSON—On Monday afternoon, July 31, by the Rev., Dr. Ferris, H. niy C. Mead, to Gheretein, daughter of John Jackson, Esp., all of this City.

BRDG.

ROGARDUS—Suddenly, at Fishkill Landing, Dutchess Co., July 31, Mathew A. Begardus, aged 57 years.

Funeral Wedneslay, (Aug. 2.) 3 P. M.

DELATOUR—At Fishing, L. I., yesterday meroing, Eliza Labalut, daughter of Albert J. and Jusephine Delatour, aged 2 years I month and it days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the faneral, from the resultance of her parents, No. 10 City Hall-place, this day, at 2 octobe, P. M. Saturday, July 29, Maria L. Oreen, at No. 277 West
Title of a need 33 years.

GREEN-tin Sameas, that the Cemetery of the Evergreens. The remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens. HUNTER On Monday, July 31, at the residence of her som Drs. dwin and John B. Hunter, Amy, wife of Wm. Hunter, in the 52th

Edwin and John B. Hunter, Amy, with of Vine states of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Friends Meeting Runs, corner of Riester and Elizabeth siz. at 3 o'clock this attention.

JESUT—After a short illness, Mary M., relect of the late Benjamin J-sup, in the 8Ph year of her agily and of her nephew, Benjamin J-Pents, are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 135 West 21st-st, this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be interred in Green.

without further hydralion. The remains will be interred in Oreen word of Sixtern Monday, July 31, in the 19th year of her age, Sophia, only danahter of Nicholas S. and Adella Lodlam.

The funeral will move from No. 299 Greenwich st. at 4 o'clock, P. M. on Triesday. Angust 1.

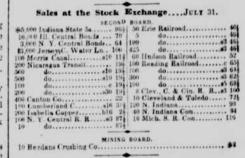
MALTEN—In Brooklyn, July 31, Mrs. Sarah Maltby, widow of the 1st Charles Malthy, in the 84th word of her age.

Her friends and those of her som inclow. John R. St. Fells, are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of the later in Raymondest, oner Fultonsey, without further notice, on Tuesday, Aug. 1. at 4 o'clock presents of the funeral found for the funeral funeral form of the funeral funeral form of the funeral funera

method for the first state of the family are respectfully Harden Fallmer, Esq. late mer-Fallmer, On Saturday, July 29, Amos Palmer, Esq. late mer-Fallmer of this Gitty. Harden and those of the family are respectfully Harden the family are respectfully with the family are respectfully washington-square, this (Tuesday) aftennoon. August 1, at 60-elock. Washington-square, this (Tuesday) aftennoon August 1, at 60-elock.

lilners, Catherine Raitoone. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetary. Milwaukie (Wisconsin) papers please copy. COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ... July 31.



Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia, Moyday, July 31.

114; 100 do., cash, 113; 5 Mechanics' Bank, 29; 18 Bank of Kentucky, 15; 18. Between Beards. \$400 Rich, Dist. Coup. 54, 874.

Between Beards. \$400 Rich, Dist. Coup. 54, 874.

115; 100 Reading RR., shem, 315; 1 Mechanics' Bank, 29; 4fter Board. \$42,000 Cam and Am. RR. 68; 70, 85; 200 Morris Canal, 12; \$41,000 City RR. 54, Eric Bank, 29; 50 Long Island RR. 114; 100 Reading RR. 52.

Cloving Prices. United States 68; 708; bid 119 asked; do. 40; '57.

bid, 110; asked; Pennsylvania 58; int. of, 35; bid, 36; asked; Reading RR. 64; bid, 31; asked; Reading RR. 64; bid, 31; asked; Penn RR. 54; bid, 76 asked; Reading Mort. 65, 700, 80 bid, 35; asked; Penn RR. 54; bid, 76 asked; Morris Canal, 12 bid, 19; asked; Penn RR. 54; bid, 76; asked; Schuyi. Nav. Stock, 22; bid, 22; asked; Schuyi. Nav. Pref., dav. of, 30; bid, 11; asked; Cirard Bank, 11; bid, 12; asked; Lehigh Zinc, 2 bid, 2; asked; Union Canal, 11 bid, 11; asked. Sceady.

The business at the Stock Exchange to-day was a very moderate one in amount, and at prices for some of the leading speculative shares lower than had previously been touched during the month of panic and depression now going out. Eric Stock sold this forenoon as low as 45 V cent. There was a blue feeling generally at the early Board, which was partially recovered from in the after-noon. Transit shares fell to 18 \$\mathbf{P}\$ cent., closing 194; Cumberland Coal to 31, seller 60 days, closing 311; Reading 63 265: Erie 451 2462; New-York Central 854, seller 30 days, and 874 for the August opening. Illinois Central Bonds rose to 70 F cent., and New-York Central Sixes to 84. There was an auction sale of New-York and New-Haven 7 P cents. at 83} ₹ ₹2, and of Harlem 7 7 cents. at 84 984]. We heard of nothing new in Money rates, and notwith standing the rumors of Saturday, there was no develop-

nent of special trouble among the Stock or Banking Continental Exchange closed for the packet St. Louis with some show of firmness, but Sterling was tame, and the range for first-class bills 109? # 109?, with a small busi-

ness done. The quotations are

ness done. The quotations are

To London 1004 21004 On Bremen 754 2 752
On Para 5.12 25.15 On Hamburg 354 2 354
On Frankfort 412 412 On Antwerp 5.13 25.15

Freights are quiet and lower. To Liverpool, 10,000 bush. Grain in bulk, at 3d, and 100 bbls. Liquids at 15/ P tun. To London, 40 hhds. Tobacco, at 22/6 205/; 264 brs. do., at 2/6; 350 brs. Bacon, and 130 bbis. Pork, at 20/. By the steamer, 100 tes. Beef, at 6/, and 100 bbls.

Pork, at 4].

The stockholders of the Harlem Railroad most this day (Tuesday) at 1 o'clock, at No. 1 Centre-st., to determine what course they will pursue in regard to the over-large of stock. Many of them are opposed to sading the amount to the capital, but are in favor of purchasing and canoning it. The Company still have some of the 7 # cont. mortgage bonds on hand. It is proposed by many of the stockholders that the Company should advertise for pre-